FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER ON MEETINGS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

PY110300 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by unidentified reporter via direct satellite link from Washington; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [broadcast in progress] [Caputo]... Today we had a meeting with Secretary of State Shultz. It was a long meeting, lasting 2 and 1/2 hours, which is unusual. Present at the meeting were Shultz' most important advisers, including Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and Assistant Secretry for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams.

I believe that this meeting demonstrates that there is a certain level of understanding between the two countries, which was one of our objectives as far back as 1984, when I visited Washington for the first time and outlined to the U.S. Administration our country's basic objectives. In this respect, I believe that with 30 months of government behind us, we can now say that those important objectives, which included solutions to important national problems, have been achieved. The solution to the human rights problem, to the basic problems of our economic sector -- such as the struggle against inflation -- and solutions to the main international problems, have allowed me to tell this U.S. Administration that those 1984 goals are fortunately today, in 1986, realities.

[Reporter] Apart from the main [words indistinct] that the United States has, were any international topics discussed, such as Central America?

[Caputo] Yes. We not only talked about bilateral matters -- although these matters occupied most of the meeting -- we also discussed the situations in the Southern Cone and Central America.

Regarding Central America, I had the opportunity to emphasize my conclusions about the recent Panama meeting to Secretary Shultz. In this respect, I told him that in my opinion, some advances had been made during that meeting and that the Contadora Group is now working along two lines, not only in the drafting of the treaty, which is obviously the main -- the original -- objective but it is also working to identify the basic political conditions that will permit the treaty to be an effective and useful instrument. In other words, we thought that a treaty alone would not be enough to achieve peace. We thought it was necessary to work on the creation of those conditions.

That is why I read to the secretary of state a phrase that, in my opinion, demonstrates what this idea means. It was included in the communique that the eight foreign ministers released in Panama. We say that the mere drafting of a treaty is not enough to resolve a crisis like the one in Central America. We believe it is necessary to advance with certain political commitments: a commitment among the five Central American countries that no country will try to destabilize the othes; a commitment by those countries that they will not seek alliances with powers outside the region; and also a commitment that the powers that be will not destabilize the region's countries.

All this is difficult, and it is true that just proclaiming them is not enough to resolve the problem. But to ignore these problems means to fall into the serious error of believing that a legal instrument by itself is enough to resolve a political situation. We must attack the political problems and then write the result into a legal document. This is what I told Secretary of State Shultz.

[Reporter] A question about your meeting with Secretary Baker. What did you speak about, and what are you conclusions?

[Caputo] The purpose of my meeting with Secretary Baker was not really to discuss the technical side of our economic problems but rather to give him an overall report on the Argentine political situation. Mr Baker's visitors generally deal with the technical side of things, and I thought it was necessary to complement the technical aspect with political information. Therefore, I told him about our country's political evolution, how we see the future, and the conditions that Argentina needs in order to grow. I placed emphasis on two external conditions: the international trade crisis with the fall in prices that is notably affecting our production -- the value of our production -- and, obviously, the foreign debt crisis.

Relations Evaluated

PY102220 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1349 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has said that a "durable link" has been forged with the United States. He noted, however, that he would have preferred to see, in the time since his first visit to Washington in 1984, "more progress on issues that affect our country's development." He would have liked to see the "beginning of dialogue on the debt, a topic that is absent from our talks" with the United States.

Speaking to Radio Argentina from Washington, Caputo said that relations with the United States "are mature" and that it is essential that "these relations be maintained, so that agreements will not be altered and discussions can be conducted on those viewpoints that we initially shared."

Regarding his meeting today with Secretary of State George Shultz, Caputo said: "We will review what has gone right and what has gone wrong, and we will examine the situation in Central America."

Foreign Minister Caputo, who arrived in Washington on Sunday, will end his visit there on Wednesday, when he will travel to New York.

DAILY EXAMINES MINISTRY'S POSITION ON CHILE

PY100308 Buenos Aires TIEMPO ARGENTINO in Spanish 7 Jun 86 p 7

[By Alberto Emaldi]

[Text] The main points on which the Foreign Ministry currently seems to base its position regarding the Chilean political situation are nonintervention in Chilean domestic matters, respect for the resolutions of the Peace and Friendship Treaty with Chile, and support for a quick and democratic solution in Chile through a peaceful transition.

When in the next few days, the so called Civic Assembly has its first contacts with Chile's Government Junta, negotiations between the Chilean military men and politicians will include many issues apparently aimed at conducting a process to reestablish the constitutional system.

In this political chess match, Argentina will follow the Chilean process cautiously, because of the delicate relations between the Alfonsin and Pinochet administrations. In principle, the nonintervention in Chilean domestic matters and the delicate situation after the Peace and Friendship Treaty was signed with Chile in the first few months of 1985 seem to have led the Argentine Foreign Ministry to become one of the main promoters of the return of a constitutional regime in Chile. The International Congressmen's Assembly for the Return of Democracy in Chile, which took place recently in Santiago, had in the Argentine legislators passionate advocates for the restoration of constitutional freedoms in Chile.

The participation of Argentine Radical, Peronist, Intransigent, and Christian Democratic deputies in this parliamentary assembly was fundamental for the drawing up of a final document that proposed creating a permanent commission to support the Chilean democratic forces. The results of this document, which was signed by congressmen from more than 15 countries, were best demonstrated by the regime's attitude, which clearly showed that it had a blow, to which it replied with feeble arguments. The Chilean president even denied knowing about the congressmen's assembly. A few days before the assembly, however, all the embassies, even the Argentine Embassy, received a message from the Chilean Interior Ministry stating the Pinochet government's position on the assembly. The message stated that the Chilean Government would not be responsible for the safety of foreign congressmen participating in the assembly.

This means that, in addition to its Foreign Ministry's position, Argentina, through its congresmen, has expressed the need for a quick democratic solution. The Argentine Foreign Ministry seems to agree with this position, although diplomatic relations call for far more prudence. The Chilean political chessmatch currently presents two large sectors confronting each other in an atmosphere that seems to be near a civil war. On one side is the government with the Government Junta, on the other is the Manual Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR]. Between the two are other political parties, like Christian Democracy, the Radical Party, and the Socialist parties.

Everyone makes sure that the president has no one to talk to. Even within his own force, the Army, there are generals who reproach his attitude of indiscriminate repression, as well as the raids, detentions, and terrorism, which, according to the military men, are discrediting the Armed Forces. Chilean political forces have begun operating within this situation. The boldest ones say it is not possible to wait until 1989 for the return to democracy. The more cautious say that the way is not so clear and that Pinochet has a fundamental weapon, the 1980 Constitution, a de facto government tool that "facilitates" a supposed democratic regime with the participation of the three branches and the courts, which are nonetheless controlled by the Government Junta.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry has begun contacting the main Chilean political parties. The main points on which the Argentine Embassy bases its policy are support for a democratic solution, and the beginning of a process toward peaceful transition.

This month could bring us more details on how this objective could be attained. The Chilean Civic Assembly will by then start contacting the government. Logic, meanwhile, tells us that the way will be long, there will be problems, and the situation could worsen.

CONGRESS OBSERVES FALKLANDS ANNIVERSARY

PY101817 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1455 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- The National Congress has stated that in the war over the Malvinas, "there was tragedy and glory for professional soldiers, citizens who were drafted, civilians, and volunteers." This statement is contained in a message released following the approval of Law 23,118, which grants medals and certificates to the relatives of those who died during the Malvinas War.

The message, which was read during the main act on the day of the Affirmation of Argentine Rights over the Malvinas and South Atlantic Islands, says that today the Malvinas and South Atlantic Islands, says that today is the appropriate time to "recall the historic 2 April event which, putting aside passions and circumstantial motivations, deserves the recognition of the nation." The message adds: "The courage shown during the war cannot be questioned. It was bloodshed, and it was courage. It meant faith in the feelings of nationality, which was defended by the valor and strength that comes from defending a just cause."

The message also says that "the Malvinas meant national unity and Latin American solidarity for a commitment that future generations will judge objectively." The message adds: "Those who fought with courage in the Malvinas did it in representation of all of us." The message also states "life and hopes were shattered during the battles and those who returned as well as those who died learned the horrors of war."

The message says in conclusion that "the National Congress through Law 23,118 representing the peole of the Argentine Republic has decided to give testimony of the courage of those who gave us pride without arrogance in defense of our national territory. Mothers, fathers, wives, sons, brothers, and the nation are grateful for what they did."

Awards Honors

PY101838 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1736 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (TELAM) -- A ceremony to present congressionally awarded medals and certificates to relatives of the militarymen and civilians who died during the Malvinas War was held today in front of the Stella Maris Chapel of the military vicariate. The ceremony was attended by the Armed Forces chiefs of staff, Interior and Defense Ministers Antonio Troccoli and Jose Ignacio Jaunarena, respectively, and congressmen from all the congressional blocs. The congressmen presented the awards.

Interior Minister Troccoli addressed the public from a platform installed in front of the chapel and said that by offering their lives, the young men compromise, challenge, and force us to pay permanent homage to them. They have given their most valuable possession; their lives, and consequently, he added, all future generations will pay them their tribute, hommage, and acknowledgment.

Soon afterward, Deputy Juan Carlos Pugliese (Radical Civic Union-Buenos Aires), president of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived and said that on this occasion we reaffirm our sovereignty and wish to pay homage to those who died in those beloved islands.

Pugliese assured that we will pursue our claim to the islands in all international forums. The Malvinas will be Argentine either today, tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow.

The chiefs of staff of the Armed Forces, General Teodoro Waldner; of the Army, General Hector Rios Erenu; of the Air Force, General Ernesto Crespo; and of the Navy, Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa were present at the ceremony.

Relatives Stage Protest

PY101853 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1605 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 June (NA) -- Relatives of military personnel and civilians who were killed during the Malvinas war this morning received medals and certificates during a ceremony held in front of the military vicariate and some of them unexpectedly ran in front of the official stand demanding "justice for those responsible for the war." "I do not want any more certificates, medals or invitations, I want justice," shouted the wife of Nestor Omar Sandoval, a civilian crew member of the Islas de los Estados patrol vessel that was sunk on 10 May 1982. Her action attracted the attention of reporters and photographers. The angry woman was immediately surrounded by the Navy personnel who were in charge of the ceremony and who unsuccessfully tried to keep her quiet.

Making signs of indignation "for the injustice being perpetrated on the people who gave their lives for Argentine sovereignty," Maria de las Mercedes de Sandoval told reporters that "those responsible for the war have gone unpunished," a reference to the 14-year sentence given to Admiral Isaac Anaya, retired. She pointed out that she is getting a pension of 150 australes and that "the Navy has not yet clarified the circumstances of the sinking of the Islas de los Estados, which was carrying supplies and medicine to the Malvinas." She also showed the reporters several envelopes containing letters from her husband saying that he was surprised to see "Argentine vessels sailing in the Atlantic without the appropriate military protection."

Marta Perez de Vasallo, the mother of a crew member of the cruiser General Belgrano also strongly criticized the judicial sentence of the Armed Forces Supreme Council imposed on the members of the military junta.

While the ceremony was in progress other mothers, like Carmen de Loivera, emphasized the importance of the occasion for the relatives of those who "died heroically during the Malvinas war."

BRIEFS

PUBLIC HEALTH UNDER SECRETARY -- Buenos Aires, 16 May (TELAM) -- Public Health and Social Action Minister Conrado Storani has installed Marcelo Marco as public health and social action under secretary. Marco is replacing Carlos Bastianes. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1916 GMT 16 May 86 PY]

HEPATITIS OUTBREAK -- Viedma -- The Rio Negro Health Ministry has reported hepatitis outbreaks in General Roca, Cipoletti, Allen, Catriel, Villa Regina, Choele Choel, Rio Colorado, General Conesa, San Carlos de Bariloche, Comallo, and Viedma. The characteristics of the cases reported conform to type "A" hepatitis. [Text] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 24 May 86 p 5 PY]

BEDREGAL ON GOVERNMENT SUPPORT TO CONTADORA

PY101703 Paris AFP in Spanish 0428 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jun (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez today stated that the constitutional Bolivian Government supports the efforts of the Contadora Group in pursuit of peace in Central America. Bedregal made this remark after meeting with President Victor Paz Estenssoro, with whom he discussed foreign policies that the executive branch is adopting now and will adopt in the future.

He said that the Bolivian Government has decided to support the efforts of the governments belonging to the Contadora Group, seeking to achieve peace in Central America. Bedregal stated that the government responsibly implements all aspects of a foreign policy which agree with the principles that it seriously and effectively defends.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF VIEWS DEMOCRACY, MANEUVERS

PY062123 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 May 86 p 3

[Excerpt] During a ceremony yesterday at Miraflores General Headquarters in commemoration of the 157th anniversary of the creation of the Armed Forces command, General Raul Lopez Leyton, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, urged the military organization to defend and strengthen the democratic process. "No one can deny the indisputable fact that the democracy we have now could only have been achieved with the decisive cooperation of the Armed Forces. This desire of the people was achieved with difficulty. Therefore, its defense, preservation, and reinforcement are obligations from which we will not be distracted." said the general.

He continued: "This solemn anniversary, during which distinguished Bolivian and U.S. military officers have been decorated for their brilliant display of professional, physical, and moral integrity during the recent maneuvers in the Santa Cruz-Puerto Villarroel-Cochabamba Valle triangle, affords me the opportunity to recall that demagogic voices have accused us of jeopardizing national independence and of engaging in activities totally foreign to our specific functions."

"May this occasion make it clear that the Armed Forces are consistent. At the opening ceremony we said that we would not commit the institutions to such actions, and now the Bolivian people have seen that our maneuvers have been purely military, and to provide civic aid for the rural settlements. Their positive results are widely known by the public."

INTERIOR MINISTER OUTLINES DRUG CONTROL PLANS

PY102215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1547 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy reported in La Paz today that President Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration will submit to the National Congress a plan to reduce coca farming in Bolivia by 90 percent. The minister explained that the draft bill intended to control dangerous drugs provides for prison terms ranging from 2 to 15 years for those involved in the production and trafficking of narcotics, especially cocaine. He added that so far there is no legal framework capable of curbing the upsurge of criminal activities related to drug trafficking.

It is believed that approximately 40,000 hectares of coca, which produces 160,000 tons of coca leaves annually, is being farmed throughout Bolivia, especially in Chapare, Cochabamba Department in central Bolivia, and in the Yungas, La Paz Department. Taking into account that only 4,000 hectares, producing 15,000 tons of coca leaves annually, is needed for authorized local consumption, there is an excess of 145,000 tons of coca leaves that is used to manufacture cocaine.

According to official information, drug trafficking continues to increase, especially in tropical Chapare and in Beni Department, northeastern Bolivia, despite the severe antinarcotics campaign. Within the framework of this campaign, more than 100 kg of cocaine and a plane that was carrying the drug were seized, and 10 drug traffickers were arrested last week.

The interior minister stated that Bolivia needs $100 million per year to effectively struggle against drug traffic. He explained that an antinarcotics campaign needs basic equipment such as planes and boats cocaine producers and peddlers operate. The minister went on to say that Bolivia has been asking the international community for help in obtaining the required equipment. He added that coordination meetings have been held with other countries of the region to plan joint actions against drug Mafia rings. Minister Barthelemy concluded by saying that according to official statistics there are between 80,000 and 100,000 addicts in Bolivia. He said that the ages of 80 percent of these addicts range between 10 and 25 years.

COB ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TAX REFORM, REFERENDUM

PY061740 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A very important passage in the communique issued by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] on the referendum, or consultation, it will conduct in late June states that only the government does not want to understand that the people are sovereign and that they have every right to decide on their destiny and defend their interests.

The communique states that the tax reform bill was drawn up to meet the demands of the IMF, overlooking the country's critical economical situation.

Concerning the value-added tax [IVA], the communique states that it is not in accordance with its real purpose, because in this case all the tax burden is unjustly levied on the consumer. The COB states that under the current circumstances, with the existing salary freeze, the implementation of this tax means a reduction in the purchasing power of salaries.

In conclusion, the COB communique states that the people's movement is aware that it is not facing an isolated bill but a power structure that is seeking to consolidate dependent interests to establish another link of capitalist power on a world scale.

BRIEFS

ACTING NAVY COMMANDER -- Rear Admiral Douglas Estremadoiro, chief of the Navy Joint Staff, has taken over as acting commander of the Navy. He will hold the post during the leave of absence requested by Navy Commander Vice Admiral Jose Antonio Ona Costas. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Jun 86 p 9 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON UPCOMING INFORMATICS MEETING

PY101559 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Brazilian Government has already defined the timetable for discussing informatics matters with the United States. Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre has reported that his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, during which they will discuss the preservation of the Brazilian informatics market, will take place only after the two countries hold a meeting at the technical level.

Minister Abreu Sodre did not want to disclose the date of the meeting, but asserted that Itamaraty already has the meeting scheduled.

[Begin recording] No, the schedule is already prepared. There will be a meeting at the technical level, and then I will meet with Shultz. [end recording]

The location of the technical meeting and the name of the Brazilian representative who will attend have not yet been given, but it will probably be in Paris with an experienced diplomat -- possibly the Brazilian ambassador to international institutions, Paulo Nogueira Batista. According to the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. representative at this technical meeting will be White House international trade adviser Clayton Yeutter.

SODRE OPTIMISTIC AFTER CONTADORA MEETING

PY110238 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] Brasilia -- "We must calmly untie the knot to prevent an explosion." Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre made this comment on the Central American situation. He was optimistic upon his return from the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group held in Panama last weekend. When he left for the meeting he said he was going to witness the end of the group that seeks a negotiated solution to the Central American conflicts.

According to Sodre, the talks were "harmonious" and resulted in a new proposal for a peace agreement among Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Regarding the date for the possible agreement, he stated: "In diplomacy no date should be set."

MINISTER SEEKS EFFORTS AGAINST RURAL VIOLENCE

PY100358 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The Justice Minister has asked for the support of society and of all government organizations in efforts against violence in the countryside.

At a meeting today at Government Palace, Justice Minister Paulo Brossard told President Jose Sarney about the murder of a federal police agent in Paraiba state.

After stating that violence in the countryside is not unilateral, the justice minister made the following appeal:

[Begin recording] I want to insist that the struggle against violence must have the support and cooperation of all public organizations, of all administration circles, and of all useful sectors of society which demand fair solutions to this problem. The level of violence that affects practically all sectors cannot prevail. There is no safety or individual rights when violence challenges the law and the authorities, as is happening now in Brazil.

Intervention Plans Denied

PY102043 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] General Ivan de Souza Mendes, Chief of the National Intelligence Service, has stated that the government does not intend to intervene in any state to control rural violence. He was referring to the justice minister's statement on intervention in Bahia State. According to Gen Mendes, there has always been violence in the interior, but it is worse now because of the land program.

Justice Minister Paulo Brossard's threat to intervene has focused attention on the political campaign in Bahia. Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party candidate Waldir Pires has fully supported intervention, which angered [name indistinct], candidate of the coalition of the Liberal Front Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the Brazilian Democratic Party.

Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes has also made a statement on the issue. Echoing Gen Ivan Mendes, he said that nothing will happen in Bahia and that from now on, he will contact Minister Brossard whenever there is a doubt, in order to prevent what he called further blunders by the justice minister.

BRIEFS

DANISH AGREEMENT SIGNED -- During a ceremony yesterday at which a scientific and technological agreement between Brazil and Denmark was signed, Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre asserted to Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen that Brazil is not prejudiced against foreign capital. Abreu Sodre said that the stabilization of the Brazilian economy favors foreign capital investments in the country. The agreement signed yesterday foresees an exchange of teachers, scientists and information, as well as other activities aimed at improving relations between the two countries. [Text] [Brasilia Radio Nacional de Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 86 PY]

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY FOR NICARAGUA -- At the request of Nicaraguan Ambassador Jorge Jenkins, Agriculture Minister Iris Resende may send experts to introduce soybeans cultivation in Nicaragua. Ambassador Jenkins said that Nicaragua has purchased 800 tons of soybean seeds. [Summary] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 86 PY]

SOCIALIST SECRETARY CALLS FOR 'BLOC FOR CHANGES'

PY110150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2113 GMT 9 Jun 86

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 9 Jun (EFE) -- The new secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile, Ricardo Nunez has called for the creation of a bloc for changes that will embody the historical options offered by former Presidents Salvador Allende and Eduardo Frei. The newly elected leader of the Socialist Party explained that the bloc will try to revive "the soul of Allende and the soul of Frei," so that "this country can maintain democratic stability that will make the process of change in Chile possible."

In an exclusive interview with EFE, Nunez admitted that "even if 1986 does not turn out to be the decisive year, nobody should fail to realize that it is decisive for the consolidation of a united opposition for the people to recover their dignity and fighting resolve, and to improve their organization capacity."

The new secretary general of the Socialist Party, who advocated "rapprochement among socialists," indicated that there are two socialist factions in Chile: Those who are in the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] together with the communists; and "ourselves, who in addition to being known as the Nunez faction (up until a week ago we were known as the Carlos Briones socialist faction) are members of the Democratic Alliance," along with the Radicals, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats.

Nunez noted the difference between the Socialist Party he now heads and the MDP: "It is the same Socialist Party that was founded in 1933 and has now been renewed to meet the demands of the future. Our party views Marxism as a nondogmatic tool with which to interpret reality. The other option is closer to the Communist Party, led by former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda, which has a more orthodox view of historical materialism as a method of analyzing reality."

Nunez, however, affirmed that "we are calling on the communists to move toward a more realistic position, closer to a common opposition policy supporting the National Accord. We are telling the other sectors that the communists are, after all, Chileans, and they have a place in the fatherland, which nobody can deny them." We are asking the communists and the other sectors, if they can place the interests of Chile above their own interests, he said.

In Nunez' opinion, the National Accord, which was signed by 11 parties, and the Civic Assembly are heading in the right direction, because both are making a great effort toward unity, which does not have to be achieved under a single organization." The socialist leader said that "the middle sectors have historically been the determining factors in processes of emergence from authoritarianism in Chile."

Evaluating the international situation, Nunez said that he notices "some change in U.S. policy, but we will never accept comparison of the situation in Chile with the situation in Nicaragua because Nicaragua has an elected government under the principle of self-determination."

It would be a mistake, Nunez added, "not to recognize that the United States has a role to play and that it wishes to play that role because its interests are no longer being sufficiently protected by the dictatorship."

Asked by EFE about the Chilean government of the future, Nunez replied that it must first be a transition government, a government of national coalition "to normalize the political activities and to solve the more pressing problems." Then, the post-transition government should embody "the soul of Allende and the soul of Frei, who are alive in the majority of the Chilean people, who will provide democratic stability and resume the process of change." As for a way out of the present situation, Nunez, who is realistic and pragmatic, said that he prefers the road of negotiation, with a clear agenda "to negotiate the end of the dictatorship and the transfer of power from the military to the civilians."

Nunez announced that in 10 days he will travel to Lima, Peru, to attend a Congress of the Socialist International as a special guest, despite the fact that his party is not a member of this organization.

BAR ASSOCIATION LEADERS QUIT, SEEK MILITARY TIES

PY102258 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The resignations of Juan Agustin Figueroa, director of the Chilean Bar Association; Raul Rettig, president of the same association; and Gonzalo Figueroa, of the Social Democratic Party, from that party's board have provoked many comments and much conjecture. Gonzalo Figueroa yesterday told this station that the Social Democratic Party board, headed by Rene Abeliuck, seeks an understanding with the government, and that it has held a luncheon meeting with a strange individual whom Abeliuck refused to identify.

The letter of resignation signed by these three individuals was published by CAUCE magazine, which was erroneously believed to belong to the Social Democratic Party.

Abeliuck, accused of directly seeking an understanding with the government, today agreed to an interview with Radio Chilena, and denied the accusation.

[Begin recording] [Abeliuck] We have not just now begun to oppose the military regime, as some persons are saying. No. We have opposed it since 11 September 1973, and we have run all possible risks. We risked our lives for human rights and for the release of prisoners when the consultation and the plebiscite were conducted. We were with the Democratic Alliance, we joined the committee of the Group of 24, and we participated in the National Accord. Of course I want a solution through an agreement with the Armed Forces. This is included in the National Accord. This is a rational formula for a solution for the country.

[Unidentified reporter] Excuse me. This means that, contrary to the accusations, the understanding you are seeking with the government, and the meetings you have nothing to do with ....

[Abeliuck, interrupting] We have held no meetings with the government. This must be made very clear. What we want is negotiation with the Armed Forces for the recovery of democracy and for the national agreement. We really want to implement the National Accord and to restore democracy. Saying that we are seeking an understanding with the government gives the false impression that we seek a compromise. [end recording]

Abeliuck explained that his board has not met with the Armed Forces. He also accused the resigning leaders of cooperating with the government in the past.

ADMIRAL MERINO EXPECTED TO LEAVE HOSPITAL SOON

PY101355 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Navy commander and junta member, is still hospitalized in the Almirante Nef Hospital in Playa Ancha, Valparaiso.

It has been officially reported that Adm Merino may return home this week. Merino has temporarily been replaced in his legislative work by Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral German Guesalaga. Merino, who is 70 years old, was hospitalized on 31 May suffering from acute gastroenteritis.

CLANDESTINE RADIO INTERFERES WITH COOPERATIVA

PY082308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0215 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Jun (EFE) -- Radio Liberacion, which belongs to the clandestine Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), today interferred with Radio Cooperativa transmissions and broadcast an antigovernment proclamation.

The interference occurred at 1338 (1738 GMT). It lasted for only a few seconds, until the radio's personnel were able to cut off the broadcast to Santiago and reduce the power of its transmission to its station affiliates.

During the brief broadcast, a man's voice called for the participation of everyone in the general strike that the opposition has called for 2-3 July and for the mobilization of every citizen with the purpose of ending General Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

In the last issue of the newspaper EL REBELDE, which the MIR distributes to the media, there is an item that reports that Radio Liberacion is "a voice that will not shut up." The report also indicates that the radio interferes with the audio signal of television stations, "broadcasting the ideas of the people and commenting on the facts of the current struggle by the Chilean people."

EXILED DOCTOR RETURNS WITHOUT PERMISSION

PY101911 Paris AFP in Spanish 0458 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Jun (AFP) -- It has been reported that the Chilean Government tonight is evaluating the situation of exiled Dr Edgardo Condeza, who returned to Chile from Buenos Aires without authorization. Sources from the Interior Ministry indicated that Condeza entered the country through Pichachen Pass, Biobio Province, and that he then submitted a court injunction, asking the courts to decide on his right to remain in Chile.

The lawyer of the Concepcion Intendency, Jorge Menchacha, stated that any entry to the national territory through an unauthorized area is considered a clandestine entry and a crime.

Egardo Condeza left the country after the military coup that overthrew the goverament of deceased President Salvador Allende in 1973, after seeking asylum in an embassy.

COMMUNIQUE ON VENEZUELA BORDER DELIMITATION

PA091231 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jun 86 pp 1 A, 12 A

[Communique issued by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo on 3 June in Bogota]

[Text] The Colombian Foreign Ministry, in regard to the comments originated by a personal bill by the adviser, Dr Jorge Valencia Arango, requesting amendments to the Constitution, wants to state the following:

1. The proposal binds only its author, who has presented it for the consideration of the State Council, one of the independent and autonomous branches of the public power, which as established in the Constitution has the juridical authority to "propose the necessary amendments in all legislative branches." The proposal is now being analyzed by the State Council and has not been approved yet.

2. The Colombian Congress is the only one empowered to amend the Constitution, and in such a case this would be done after debates that should be held in at least two consecutive sessions, which is the appropriate occasion for the executive branch to establish its position in the matters being discussed.

3. Regarding the territorial or border matters with the sister Republic of Venezuela, the only pending matter is the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela. This is a subject that has been discussed for the past 20 years and, as in other similar cases, should be resolved by consensus and have a juridical solution, with the full commitment of the two parties.

4. Fortunately, the level of the relations between Colombia and Venezuela has developed within the spirit of understanding which has been characteristic throughout the history of the two nations. This has allowed and will allow the discussion of the topics that are presented every day in a constructive spirit and for mutual benefit.

5. Today, in addition to our border area development, the reciprocal trade, and the mutual protection of the basins, there is a deep identification of interests that is expressed in the international policy topics jointly discussed, which have created a particularly favorable atmosphere, supported by the positive opinions of the two countries, so that in a near future, the long process of the maritime delimitation may be concluded. The fraternal tradition of the two countries has remained unaltered.

6. Finally, and according to the mandate established in the Constitution, it is the exclusive right of the president of the Republic to direct foreign relations and thus establish the international position of Colombia, which he does when he deems opportune, in consultation with the foreign relations advisory commission, which is made up of all former presidents of Colombia and by the representatives of the political parties of Colombia.

NATIONAL, VENEZUELAN TROOPS SURROUND GUERRILLAS

PA091639 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- In the jungles of Norte de Santander, the Colombian and Venezuelan Armies have surrounded the National Liberation Army, ELN, guerrillas who attacked a Venezuelan military post, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 11 others.

Following the attack, the subversives fled to the mountainous and jungle areas in the Toledo and Zamore municipalities, where an encircling operation is being carried out by troops of the Colombian Army's 5th and 7th Brigades and of the Venezuelan National Guard, who are waiting for them at the border.

The Arauca base command, which is in charge of the area's control and vigilance, told CARACOL that in response to a request for assistance made by the Venezuelan authorities to pursue the guerrillas, units of the Garcia Rovira and of the (?Robeis Pizarro) battalions of Pamplona and Arauca, respectively, were deployed in the area.

The pursuit operation is being impaired by the thick jungle, which all but prevents the operation of helicopter gunships.

Strict security measures have been adopted in Arauca and Norte de Santander to prevent the pullout of the subversives, among whom apparently there are no dead or wounded, contrary to what was initially reportd by the Venezuelan defense minister.

ELN STARTS 'UNPRECEDENTED TERRORIST WAVE'

PA110338 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- The pro-Cuban ELN [Army of National Liberation] movement has started an unprecedented terrorist wave in the country. It has attacked the Departments of Antioquia, Cordoba, Santander, Atlantico, and Cesar. Officials from the Defense Ministry admitted that in the last few days this movement has increased its terrorist actions and has caused huge damage to property in the country. It has sowed terror in the areas it has attacked.

However, the authorities have said that nowhere in the country have the Armed Forces lost control of the situation and that everything is presently under control.

ARMY CONTINUES TO STRUGGLE AGAINST M-19

PA061726 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0240 GMT 6 Jun 86

[By Carlos Lareau]

[Text] Cali (Colombia), 5 Jun (EFE) -- The Colombian Army, engaged in a bloody struggle against the M-19, feels that, at last, it is militarily, psychologically, and socially winning the war against that armed group. Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe believes this and said it to EFE in an interview in Cali, a city located in the southeastern section of the country and capital of Valle del Cauca Department. It is in Valle del Cauca Department where the guerrillas and the Armed Forces are waging a constant battle.

A year has gone by since the M-19 broke the truce it signed with President Belisario Betancur's government in mid-1984. During this time the rebel activity and the Army's response have traumatized this region, which is one of the country's richest and most prosperous.

During these 12 months, aside from dealing strong blows against the M-19 like the killing of two of its military commanders, Ivan Marino Ospina and Alvaro Fayad, the Armed Forces have undertaken a "body and mind" [cuerpos y mentes] campaign aimed at winning over the trust of the people who in the past, actively and passively, supported the guerrillas.

Siloe is an example of this campaign: In this Cali neighborhood, located on the slopes of the mountains that surround the city, the M-19 had a very important logistical support base. Even after the truce was broken, the guerrillas walked the muddy streets of this neighborhood carrying their weapons and never encountered problems.

In a private statement, an Army colonel explained that any attempt to forcefully occupy Siloe would have resulted in dozens or hundreds of civilian casualties. "We decided to send patrols into the neighborhood to pressure the guerrillas to withdraw. The work began immediately: We brought in drinking water, electricity, and improved their services." Siloe continues to be a downtrodden and poor neighborhood, but today it has a sports arena, sewer system, and, most important, it has a medical center that is run by military doctors and nurses. On Wednesday, Gen Vega Uribe visited Siloe to distribute sports equipment among the children and launch "a challenge to the subversives to let the Colombians work in peace."

Cali, a city of more than 2 million inhabitants, has been able to cover up the visible signs of militarization with its urban hustle and bustle. However, in the countryside and in the nearby western Andean mountain range the tension is quite evident. Thousands of the Army's 3d Division soldiers patrol the area in an attempt to maintain what in military jargon is known as "active presence" in this area that until recently was considered M-19 territory.

The troops show signs of being at war: Their uniforms are torn, boots muddy, their weapons show signs that they have been used frequently, officers do not display their rank on their uniform to prevent being targets for the sharpshooters and to protect themselves should they walk into an ambush, and there is no saluting between officers and subordinates.

The military patrolling is also a sign of the situation: Huey helicopter gunships, equipped with heavy machineguns and rockets; tactical support planes; Urutu and Cascabel armored personnel carriers; and light and medium artillery are some of the war material used in the area.

The clashes are frequent and quite often very bloody. The most recent of these clashes occurred 8 days ago in Restrepo, a town located approximately 60 km north of Cali, and resulted in 27 casualties: an officer, 7 soldiers, 11 guerrillas, and 8 civilians. The eight dead civilians personify the drama of the peasants of the area, who frequently die during a clash because they are caught in the crossfire.

During the clash in Restrepo a group of civilians sought refuge in a schoolhouse. The schoolhouse received the direct hit of one or several rockets resulting in the deaths of two children and six adults. The preliminary report, released by the major of the town, blames the M-19 for the destruction of the schoolhouse. However, other sources have said that it was a military mistake and the Army has ordered an investigation into this matter. The investigation is being conducted by an Army general.

General Pedro Nel Molano is leading the operations in this area. He is a relatively young man -- he is approximately 50 years old -- who speaks more like an intellectual than an officer in charge of the antiguerrilla struggle. He is not a man who evades difficult questions and admits that the solution to the problem "is not only a military, but political, economic, and social solution." Gen Molano used psychology to state that "as long as the causes for subversion continue to exist, there will be guerrillas," and he does not hesitate to add that the causes are the same that all the Latin American guerrillas have in their brewing pot: "poverty, injustice, lack of education, health, and services."

General Hernando Guzman, Gen Molano's executive officer, is commander of the Army's 3d Brigade stationed in Cali. He is responsible for the tactical aspect of the operation. He directs the operations. In 1985 Gen Guzman's brigade lost 90 men and this year has already lost 30 more. The 3d Brigade's headquarters is also a target for attacks. Therefore, there is heavy patroling of the area around it, and machineguns and armored personnel carriers have been placed in high and strategic places to cover the headquarters from possible attacks.

The soldiers, almost all of whom are between 18 and 20 years of age and who have poor or peasant backgrounds, practice their shooting every day. They are all aware of the fact that for them, death becomes a real possibility every time they leave their garrison to relieve the units operating in the mountains.

Gen Guzman has set up an exhibit with materiel recovered from the guerrillas: AR-15 rifles, U.S.-made M-16 rifles, British-made FAL rifles, German-made G-3 rifles, and the Israeli-made Galil. Some of these weapons till bear the seal of the Colombian Army, proof that they were taken from dead soldiers. Other weapons are smuggled into the country through the Colombian Pacific coast after being purchased in clandestine markets.

However, Gen Guzman hinted that the M-19 is receiving help from abroad. "We have recovered assault weapons bearing the Venezuelan seal and we believe that these are some of the weapons that the Venezuelan Government sent to the Nicaraguan Sandinists before Anastasio Somaza was overthrown," the general told EFE. He has not charged the current Nicaraguan Government of supporting the M-19. However, he did not rule out this possibility. Other Colombian sectors and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz openly expressed this feeling shortly after the Justice Palace in Bogota was attacked in December.

Cali and its region are experiencing this situation. According to Defense Minister Vega Uribe, it seems that the Army is winning the antiguerrilla struggle and wishes to complement this with social works. However, negotiations for the possible return of the M-19 to the negotiating table continue. This continues to be the path that President-elect Virgilio Barco will explore after he is sworn in on 7 August in an attempt to end a war that, apparently, no one can really win.

BRIEFS

MALTA ENVOY DIES -- Luigi Marangoni, the ambasssdor from Malta, died in Bogota yesterday of a cerebral hemorrhage. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Jun 86 p 7 D PA]

NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR -- Javier Pulgar Vidal has been appointed Peruvian ambassador to Colombia. He is the current director of his country's Natural Resources Department. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jun 86 p 4 A PA]

APPOINTED EDUCATION MINISTER DECLINES POST

PA091713 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Contrary to the information given by the former secretary of public information, Luis Andrade Nieto has not accepted the post of education minister. The attitude of Andrade, a member of the Liberal Party [PL], caused surprise in the government, as well as among his party's leaders and militants.

Leaders of the PL Supreme Board recalled that although Andrade was not included in the list of names proposed by the party to President Leon Febres Cordero, there was no objection to his appointment, as he is a prominent PL member.

After Andrade assumed this attitude, it was impossible to contact him yesterday in this capital. Even his surprised fellow party members and PL leaders tried to talk to him to learn his reasons for not accepting the post, but they were unable to reach him.

Andrade had originally accepted his appointment as education minister, and he even made a statement for the media to that effect. Surprisingly, last Saturday he changed his mind and sent a brief letter to the head of state, stating that he declined the position due to personal reasons.

There was also surprise in the government, which announced that the situation is being analyzed and a decision will be made in the next few hours.

FEBRES CORDERO SWEARS IN NEW MINISTERS

PA100426 Quito Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] President Leon Febres Cordero presided over the ceremony to swear in new Finance Minister Alberto Dahik, Public Works Minister Cesar Rodriguez, and Doctor Trajano Almaran Iturralde, who was appointed education minister at the last minute. The following were also sworn in: Monetary Board President Federico Arceta, Public Administration Secretary General Patricio Quevedo Teran, and Social Christian Marco Lara Guzman as public information secretary.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER ON MINISTRY POLICIES

PA102143 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] After his inauguration, new Finance Minister Alberto Dahik said that he will continue with the policies set by the Ecuadoran Government.

[Begin recording] [Dahik, in progress] ...the same guidelines regarding the management of the treasury, the public debt, and the treatment of multilateral credit institutions. In short, it is a plan that will be continued because I have been a government official since the government's inauguration.

[Unidentified reporter] What will your goals be, particularly [words indistinct]?

[Dahik] Well, it is very difficult to speak of specific goals. I can describe general guidelines, as I explained before: the continuation of the fiscal discipline, and the management of the public debt. I will take over the ministry first, and in due time, I will convoke a press conference, once I have exact figures and data regarding the treasury, because, in the last few months I was carrying out functions, specifically related the presidency of the Monetary Board. [end recording]

Regarding the dollar quotation, which now exceeds 170 sucres, Dahik said.

[Begin recording] [Dahik] Well, the dollar quotation does not go up each day. It has been a few sucres higher before. There are a number of speculative factors that caused the dollar to rise, but as the Central Bank general manager and I, when I was the president of the Monetary Board, have said repeatedly, the Central Bank of Ecuador and the Monetary Board do not use that quotation as the point of reference for any political-economic matter.

[Reporter] The minister [words indistinct] made statements regarding [words indistinct] economic measures that have to be taken. What will those measures be?

[Dahik] I have not heard and have not been informed about any statements by the economist Francisco Swett [former finance minister]. If any measures are needed, they will be announced in due time. Before making any statements, I have to take over the ministry and be informed of the ministry's present situation. [end recording]

Finally, new Finance Minister Alberto Dahik reiterated that he will redouble his efforts to successfully manage all sections of the ministry he heads.

VI. 11 Jun 86 PARAGUAY

UN HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY101623 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Jun 86 pp 8, 9

[Excerpts] Rafael Rivas Posada, an independent expert appointed by the UN, arrived in our country yesterday to investigate the human rights situation in Paraguay.

After informing this newspaper that his visit is "confidential in nature," Rivas Posada, while still at the President Stroessner Airport, said that the purpose of his visit is to analyze the human rights situation in Paraguay and then submit a report to the UN Human Rights Commission, which will discuss the situation at its annual meeting in Geneva to be held in March 1987." [quotation mark as published]

Commenting on the visit by Rafael Rivas Posada, Justice and Labor Minister Jose Eugenio Jaquet said: "He has been invited by the Paraguayan Government to look into the human rights question in Paraguay. In this way we will be able to see where we must work harder and where we have to make corrections."

Minister Jacquet, who was interviewed while he was at Government Palace, then added that "Rivas Posada will act as an adviser so that we can improve our legal and human obligations in the area of human rights."

Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar said: "Dr Rafael Rivas Posada is a prominent Colombian legal expert. He is visiting Paraguay as an independent human rights observer for the United Nations."

The foreign minister then explained that "this visit follows a decision made by the UN Human Rights Commission at a meeting in February 1985 which was attended by a Paraguayan delegation headed by Senator Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina." He then added: "He has come to look into the country's real situation, and then to report objectively to the UN Human Rights Commission from his position as an independent expert."

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONTADORA PROCESS

PA100405 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City, 9 Jun (AFP) -- The efforts being exerted by the Contadora Group to attain peace in Central Americal are an expression of Latin America's will that no country in the region should be the site of military confrontations or the East-West strategic confrontation, stated Foreign Minister Allan Wagner here.

The foreign minister also said that the 13 Latin American foreign ministers' meeting, which was held during the weekend in Panama City, proves that Latin America's capacity to resolve its own problems is also at stake. He also reasserted that the types of pledges that were stated by the Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers are basic for achieving progess in the peace efforts.

The pledges state:

-- That national territory should not be used to attack another country.

-- That no country should form military or political alliances that threaten peace.

-- That no power should support irregular forces or subversive groups so that they can operate in any regional country.

"It is illusory to think that the document's signature will prove enough to attain peace; the conditions for the document's signature and implementation must be created" he said.

Wagner said that pluralist democracy should prevail to attain a reconciliation in the area; this is proved by the countries' political will, and the government majorities must respect the minorities and the people's rights.

Wagner extended his stay in Panama to meet with his counterpart, Jorge Abadia, and discuss topics related to Peruvian President Alan Garcia's upcoming visit to meet with his counterpart, Eric Delvalle, and convoke a summit of Latin American presidents.

ARMED ATTACKERS KILL GUARD NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

PY101307 Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0415 GMT 10 Jun 86

["Text" of Interior Ministry communique issued on 9 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry hereby reports that at 1850 on 9 June a group of four criminals carrying firearms and dynamite sticks entered the police mess hall on Garcilaso de la Vega Avenue [150 meters from the U.S. Embassy in Lima] and unsuccessfully tried to set it on fire. The criminals killed Civil Guard Second Lieutenant Javier Francisco Lopez Chavez. Repelled by the police, the criminals ran away, disappearing into the crowd.

Lima, 6 June 1986. [as heard]

[Signed] Interior Ministry

Attakers Identified as MRTA

PY101913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Police today said that members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) last night seized the downtown police mess hall in Lima, killing Civil Guard Second Lieutenant Javier Lopez Chavez and wounding two people. The terrorists ran away after failing to set the building on fire.

According to the police, Lopez Chavez -- who was shot in the head -- is the first victim of the MRTA in almost 2 years of sporadic actions and spectacular attacks by this movement.

The Interior Ministry has issued a communique stating that the police mess hall was attacked by criminals. However, police sources have said that MRTA leaflets were found inside the building. The MRTA leaflets say that the movement's actions are in homage to the Tupac Amaru guerrillas of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), who rose up in arms in the Peruvian central region on 9 June 1965 under the leadership of Luis de la Puente Uceda, a dissident of the currently ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance].

The leaflets add that today, in 1986, as in 1959, the APRA leadership has once again betrayed the people. Alan Garcia has reached a pact with imperialism despite the fact that the people have supported him. He has reached a pact with the Armed Forces to step up repression without introducing any social or economic change.

Before attacking the police mess hall, armed MRTA commandos seized two trucks carrying milk and food, which they distributed in a poor neighborhood. In the southern city of Arequipa, Peru's second larges city, the MRTA seized the radio station Concordia and read the leaflets' proclamation.

SHINING PATH, POLICE CLASH IN APURIMAC DEPARTMENT

PY100227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 9 Jun (AFP) -- Police sources today reported that a subversive column headed by Julio Cesar Mezich, the first deputy of Abimael Guzman, the Shining Path's top leader, has clashed with a police patrol in Yanaca hamlet, Apurimac Department. Three terrorists were killed and four policemen were injured -- one seriously -- during the clash.

According to the police, this is the first time that Mezich, who is number two after Comrade Gonzalo, has personally commanded a Shining Path armed commando group since the Andean guerrillas began operating in Ayacucho in 1980.

After the subversive raid 2 days ago, Mezich called the hamlet's people to the public square to urge them to join the armed struggle. Only the identity of Civil Guard Sergeant Gilbert Bocangel, who was seriously injured in the clash and was evacuted to Ayacucho, was revealed.

The assailants burned some houses and blew up the Porpayo bridge to ensure their getaway while a patrol chased them.

Apparently, the group is associated with other groups which last Thursday perpetrated a number of attacks, blowing up a hydroelectric power plant in Matara, near Abancay, the capital city of Apurimac Department, 800 km southeast of Lima.

Elsewhere, unofficial reports have stated that eight Shining Path members attacked a police detachment in Pitumarca, Cusco, killing two policemen who sought to prevent the terrorists from taking away arms and ammunition.

MAJOR ANTITERRORIST TRIAL TO BEGIN 11 JUNE

PY111553 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The most important trial to date in the struggle against terrorism will begin at 1400 on 11 June, at the Fourth Court in the Justice Palace in Lima. This trial overshadows all previous legal actions against terrorists because of the number of people who will be tried. The case involves more than 30 people, among them 3 women, charged with being involved in 29 terrorist attacks and the murder of 7 civilians and policemen. Among the detainees are Mario Moscoso and Laura Zambrano, alias Comrade (?Mencha), who are two dangerous terrorist leaders. It has been learned that among the 29 attacks are the assault on Popular Action's main office on Paseo Colon, during which 2 people died, and attack in which the Bayer plant was set on fire, and the attacks against the Indian, Nicaraguan, and U.S. Embassies, the Joint Command Headquarters, and the (Bargones) Barracks.

BOMB DEACTIVATED AT EL CALLAO POST OFFICE

PY101551 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Police have deactivated a powerful bomb that was placed, presumably by terrorists, at the post office building in El Callao. It is believed that the target of the attack was the city Attorney General's Office, which is located on the second floor of the building. Police sources pointed out that if the bomb had gone off, an unprecedented tragedy would have occurred because the blast would have damaged the post office and would also have affected nearby building.

BRIEFS

OFFICERS SEIZED WITH DRUGS -- Officers in a Cival Guard patrol car captured a Republican Guard captain and a Peruvian Air Force noncommissioned officer, who were found in posession of 4 kg of cocaine. The names of the officers were not released. They were arrested while they were waiting to hand over the drug to a contact on the 14th block of Brasil Avenue. [Summary] [Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Jun 86 p 15 PY]

DOMINICA'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 10 JUNE

PA102003 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Dominican Prime Minister Maria Eugenia Charles has arrived in our country today for a 4-day official visit.

Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and Dr Francois Moanack V., Venezuela's special ambassador for the Caribbean, received the distinguished visitor at the Generalisimo Francisco de Moranda Air force Base at La Carlota.

Miss Charles' visit falls within Venezuela's policy of rapprochement with the Caribbean and will serve to promote the signing of a number of economic, cultural, social, and technical assistance agreements by the two countries.

Venezuela granted a $700,000-credit to Dominica for the construction of 100 low-income housing units, at a development site on that island. The developoment will be named after Simon Bolivar.

Talking to reporters, Miss Charles described herself as a consummate anticommunist. She announced her unwavering support for the Central American peace efforts of the Contadora Group, and she said that only through negotiation is it possible to stop the war in that area. The Dominican prime minister will remain in our country until Thursday. During the visit she will meet representatives from all the country's sectors and will visit Nuevo Esparta State.

Dominican Prime Minister Maria Eugenia Charles went to the Miraflores Palace, where she held her first meeting with President of the Republic Dr Jaime Lusinchi, which lasted an hour and a half.

This is the second time that the Dominican prime minister has come to Venezuela. She talked with President Jaime Lusinchi, presumably about topics to do with cooperation and technical and financial assistance between the two countries.

Venezuela established diplomatic relations with Dominica in 1979 and since then has loaned Dominica $3,887,000 through the Special Caribbean Fund for a number of projects, including the purchase of asphalt, as well as electrical components.

Miss Maria Eugenia Charles, in addition to being prime minister, is minister of external affairs, development, and projects and minister of finance of the small island of Dominica, which is located in the eastern Caribbean, between Guadaloupe and Martinique and has 24,000 inhabitants.

During the visit to our country, the Dominican prime minister will also meet with the Venezuelan Investment Fund president and with National Congress representatives and will hold talks with former Presidents Rafael Caldera, Carlos Andres Perez, and Luis Herrera Campins.

FINANCE MINISTER ON FOREIGN DEBT STRATEGY

PA061617 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] As part of the strategy that will shortly be submitted to creditor banks, Venezuela definitively agrees to pay $750 million as the first installment of its foreign debt.

Likewise, it is proposing a new loan on 80 percent of the amount of the first installment.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Carlos Fernandez] This major announcement was reported today following a meeting of Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua with the executive committee of the CTV [Confederation of Workers of Venezuela]. The meeting is part of a cycle of briefings conducted by the national government aimed at presenting the new strategy that will be discussed with creditor banks during the next few days. In fact, during the meeting with the labor sector, the minister disclosed that our country intends to cancel what has been called the first installment. Then, it seeks to ask the banks for a new loan for approximately $600 million dollars, that is, 80 percent of the first installment. This, in turn, will enable Venezuela to effectively pay approximately $150 million. This strategy does not rule out asking for a new debt moratorium. To be sure, the banks will be asked for greater flexibility in cancelling the interest. This means a reprogramming of the payment schedule, considering that owing to the drop in oil prices, our country cannot fully meet its commitments. However, this strategy is very conservative because of the situation in the international hydrocarbon markets, as Minister Manuel Azpurua hinted:

[Azpurua] We are presenting a prudent or conservative scenario that reflects the current oil market situation. We are prudent, which is an advisable path.

[Fernandez] The labor sector will support the Venezuelan strategy. Its spokesman was (Sotero Rodriguez), acting CTV president.

[Rodriguez] The CTV concurs with the economic views expressed by the minister. We believe that so long as there is fresh money, or it comes in, this contributes to the general reactivation.

[Fernandez] This afternoon the minister concluded his round of meetings. He met with the executive directorate of Fedecamaras [Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry] in his office. The finance minister will now get ready for his trip to the United States to officially submit Venezuela's proposal to refinance our public foreign debt and to rewrite the financial contracts. [end recording]

CONSALVI ON CONTADORA, CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE

PA100444 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Peace in Central America will depend on the five countries of the region, now that Contadora's negotiating process has ended, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said in Miraflores Palace. At the end of the last meeting of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, an 11-point declaration was issued which states, among other things, that once the negotiating period is over it is up to the parties involved in the conflict to decide the best moment to sign the final plan.

Contadora and the Support Group foreign ministers made substantial changes to the plan, especially to Chapter 3, which deals with the security of the Central American region. The negotiating group paid particular attention to the views and objections that the countries involved had expressed on previous occasions regarding the peace process.

[Begin recording] We feel that we have done a thorough job in taking into consideration the views of each country. We also realize that it will not be possible, neither politically or humanly, to entirely satisfy all of the countries involved, because when you are negotiating you are dealing with different views on which you try to reach a consensus. [end recording]

The most significant difference in matters of security was presented by Nicaragua, which has proposed that the quantity of arms and troops of each country should be established 6 months after the peace plan is signed. Meanwhile, the other Central American countries support the Costa Rican and Guatemalan proposal to have the number of arms and soldiers established before the signing of the final peace plan.

Article 3 deals specifically with the need to have an inventory of the arms and troops that each of the Central American countries have and from there to proceed to reduce or abolish them according to each country's needs.

The Central American countries do not have a deadline to answer the Contadora Group. However, the critical situation of the region's security demands that the issue should be considered priority.

BRIEFS

BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT -- Lima, 28 May (ANSA) -- An agreement, which will aid the integration process and make bilateral trade viable, was signed today in this capital, by Jose Angel Ciliberto and Manuel Romero Caro, minister of development for Venezuela and minister of industry, commerce, tourism, and integration for Peru, respectively. The treaty will grant both countries concessions for exports, and the document has been described as an effective step toward strengthening the Andean Pact and expanding Peruvian-Venezuelan trade relations. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 May 86 p 1 PA]

NATIONAL PUBLIC DEBT INCREASE -- During 1985 the national public debt increased by 10,404.7 million bolivares, from 206,579.4 million bolivares in 1984 to 216,984.1 million as of 31 December 1985. This is because the internal debt increased by 15,584 million bolivares and the foreign debt dropped by 5,179.3 million. [Excerpt] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 30 May 85 p 1-12 PA]

DIFFERENCES WITH U.S. AT JOINT MEETING CITED

PA102253 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 6 Jun 86 p 1

[By Oscar Gonzalez Lopez: "Imperial Siege: Patriotic Front Needed"]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday the Permanent Commission of the Congress of the Union reported to the Mexican people on the role of the Mexican delegation at the 26th Mexico-United States interparliamentary meeting that took place last week in Colorado Springs.

As soon as the working session of the 26th interparliamentary meeting started, Phil Gramm, head of the Yankee delegation, demanded that our country modify its foreign investment legislation, privatize more sections of the economy, including the oil and electric industries, and open our borders wide to international trade. In exchange, the magnanimous Gramm reported that Mexico would receive financial aid and substantial investments from more than 250 U.S. consortiums. It was reported at the Permanent Commission that after the threatening speech, the imperial senator received a loud kiss from a female Mexican senator, who surely could not have been Silva Hernandez or Socorro Diaz.

A fundamental difference arose between the Mexican and U.S. delegations in describing the foreign debt problem. The Mexican delegation requested that both delegations acknowledge that there was joint responsibility on the part of the creditor banks and the debtor countries, whereas the U.S. delegation insisted that the only path that the countries burdened with the foreign debt can take is unconditional acceptance of the Baker Plan. Another substantial point of disagreement was connected with sources of energy and the ownership of the companies that exploit them, because the United States tries to impose the criteria that those companies should be solely and exclusively private property, preferably owned by U.S. transnationals, namely the notorious seven sisters. That is why the well-kissed Senator Gramm demanded the total privatization of the Mexican economy. Another source of strong controversy was an irreconcilable attitude regarding key issues in the U.S. and Mexican foreign policies, namely the issues of national sovereignty and national security. President Ronald Reagan's attitude has made it abundantly clear that the Yankees are prepared to violate, for the sake of their national security, each and every one of the basic principles of international relations, beginning with those of self-determination of peoples and their right to defend their national sovereignty.

In a nutshell, it was gleaned from the session of the Permanent Commission of the Congress of the Union held on Wednesday that it is necessary to form a national front in order to contend with the harassment from the empire, as was the case in Colorado Springs. When the grievous closing of the Monterrey Foundry was raised at the session, it also became evident that this national front would take on strength if the tasks of resolving the foreign debt problem and reorienting the current economic policy to benefit the nation and its people are resolutely tackled. However, no call for a popular mobilization can be issued when the working class is assailed with impunity and the suspension of the servicing of the foreign debt is postponed indefinitely.

Editorial on Reagan Comments

PA061236 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Jun 86 p 11

[Editorial: "Mutual Recognition"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that his country and ours should seek mutual understanding and that there is no reason why one country should try to impose its policies on the other.

These are important statements made by the President of the United States. He made them to a group of congressmen of both countries, who participated in the 26th interparliamentary meeting, held in Colorado Springs. Their conversations dealt with controversial issues and the U.S. congressmen suggested that it would be desirable to have Mexico modify some aspects of its policy, for instance, those related to foreign investments. By openly admitting the existence of perfectly legitimate differences between the two countries and by indicating that understanding between them is a factor they cannot do without, President Reagan has defined our bilateral relations in very objective terms, which is not conflictive, but neither does it conform to the uniform structure that the U.S. congressmen tried to impose during the interparliamentary meeting.

Both sides of the border should realize that these are sovereign nations that have perfectly defined personalities. According to the sovereignty of the parties involved, their differences deserve mutual respect and should not be seen as a hostile attitude, but simply as a sign of individuality.

Self-determination and nonintervention principles are the basis of genuine agreement. As President Reagan said, differences and even friction are not unusual among friends, and the thing to do is to find out the source of the conflict and to try to resolve it without affecting those principles. Following these recent developments, first in the Senate in Washington and now in Colorado Springs, President Reagan's statements have contributed to resolving misunderstandings and restoring a real meaning to bilateral relations.

PRESIDENT DELVALLE WARNS 'PANAMANIAN TRAITORS'

PA071834 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jun 86 p 1 A

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] President Eric Arturo Delvalle affirmed yeserday that "Panamanian traitors" must be "worried" because at the right moment, without rush, the government will announce the names of the people allegedly involved in plots and acts of sedition against the state and will present evidence. The chief of state made this statement yesterday at the conclusion of an "urgent, private, and secret" meeting with the most important members of the national executive councils of the six political parties that compose the National Democratic Union (UNADE), the cabinet, and the 45 legislators that represent the governing coalition in the Legislative Assembly. Vice President Roderick Esquivel was also present at this meeting.

Delvalle characterized the meeting as very productive because it was thoroughly fruitful. He said: "It was intense. What we have done so far as well as the plans for the future were very much analyzed and studied. I believe we all understand what has been done and what we want to do in the future."

The president emphatically denied that there are differences among the parties of UNADE -- The Democratic Revolutionary Party the Liberal Party, the Republican Party, the Panamenista Party, the Popular Broad Front, and the Labor Party -- and noted: "We are like brothers. There is much rapport among us because we are thinking about Panama and about how to resolve problems while putting aside the worries of other Panamanians who are abroad acting against us."

The president was asked why important Defense Forces elements did not participate in the meeting and he said that the military were not invited. Delvalle was then asked why the sudden and unexpected meeting and he explained that all his meetings are unscheduled.

Summarizing, Devalle said that the meeting held at La Siesta Hotel, in Tocumen, "strengthened" the parties that form UNADE. The president denied that there is any possibility of a cabinet change.

Reporters had to wait for approximately 4 hours to secure a statement from President Delvalle. During that time they speculated on information that ranged from reports that there would be a discussion of changes in the cabinet, to rumors that a new political organization would be created and that a special announcement would be made.

LA PRENSA has been told unofficially that at yesterday's meeting, the governing sector began consultations on the most viable way "to approve" important laws such as the Social Security Bank Organic Law, the Housing Law, the Family Code, the new education system proposal, and the Guaymie territory.

Several politicians have said that the Defense Forces Staff was going to attend the meeting en masse, but at the last minute decided not to because newsmen had found out about the meeting. Another version is that the military men did not go because "they do not want to get involved in civilian affairs," but this version was viewed by the journalists as not very convincing.

PRD LEGISLATOR REQUESTS ABADIA RESIGNATION

PA101534 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pedro Brin Martinez, president of the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, has requested the resignation of Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias in view of Abadia's unsuccessful participation in the Contadora Group. Brin's statement has caused alarm because Minister Abadia is also a PRD member and has the support of the National Defense Forces [FDP], due to his close friendship with General Manuel Antoni Noriega, commander in chief of the FDP.

According to local political experts, this situation unveils the current differences between legislators and ministers, and legislators and the FDP. In his statement to EXTRA, Pedro Brin Martinez said: "Abadia must be aware of his failure and should give the opportunity to another foreign minister to improve the country's foreign policy." Brin, who is a member of the same party as the foreign minister, said: "I believe that in view of the Contadora Group's failure and due to the fact that on various occasions he reiterated that the act would be signed on 6 June," which never occurred, he should resign his post.

Further Criticism

PA101750 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The Legislative Assembly may summon Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias to answer questions regarding his actions within the Contadora Group, Pedro Brin Martinez, president of the Legislative Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, has said.

[Begin Brin Martinez recording, in progress] ... so that he can inform the country of how much the Contadora Group meetings held in Panama have cost the government. He should also explain the reasons for the Contadora Group, whose efforts we know have failed. Therefore it is only just that countries such as the United States, which have shown interest in Central America's peace and security -- as evidenced by President Reagan's request to the U.S. Senate for $100 million to fight against the Sandinists -- should also finance the Contadora Group meetings. [end recording]

DELVALLE, ABADIA MEET PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA102033 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 10 Jun 86 p 1 A, 4 B

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has remained in our country after participating in the important meeting of Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers with their Central American counterparts over the weekend. MATUTINO has learned that Wagner has extended his visit to attend to official matters concerning Peruvian-Panamanian relations. His visit is also to coordinate a meeting between Presidents Eric Delvalle and Alan Garcia in the very near future.

Yesterday at noon Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia received Wagner and then accompanied him to other official meetings, including a courtesy call on President Eric Delvalle in the afternoon.

In a brief interview with MATUTINO, Wagner said that his visit reciprocates Abadia's visit to Lima, thus showing the cordial and fraternal relations between the peoples and governments of Panama and Peru. Wagner confirmed that one of the subjects discussed was the upcoming visit by President Alan Garcia to Panama on a date to be decided pending the solution of some Peruvian domestic problems.

The Peruvian president's official visit has been postponed on three occasions due to unforseen circumstances. However, the topics to be discussed by Garcia and Delvalle have not changed. In addition to the bilateral matters and subjects of common interest, they will discusss the possibility of convoking a meeting of Latin American presidents and heads of state. Such a meeting would reactivate Panama's role as the host country for discussion on subjects such as the foreign debt, Central American peace, control of military expenditures, terrorism, and controlling drug traffic.

In commenting on the recent meeting of 13 Latin American foreign ministers, Wagner said "Latin America's ability to find solutions for its own problems is at stake" in the signing of the Act for Peace and Cooperation for Central America.

Wagner added that this means that Latin America should exercise its right to self-determination regarding its own future, a fundamental part of the process of achieving Latin American unification.

Wagner said his country is participating in the Support Group backing the Contadora Group with a desire for peace and as an expression of Latin American solidarity. he added that the meeting ended on 7 June was a very important advancement toward the Contadora Group's objective, which is to achieve Central American peace "step by step."

Allan Wagner was decorated last night with the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa by his counterpart Jorge Abadia. He will return to his country tonight.

Wagner Visits FDP Command

PA101810 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner visited the National Defense Forces [FDP] General Command today at noon. He was received by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the General Staff. Wagner was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias, Peruvian Ambassador to Panama Javier Ortiz Zevallos, and Manuel Augusto Roque, a high embassy official.

Colonels Marcos Justines, Alberto Purcell, and Leonidas Marcias were also present. During the meeting, the Peruvian foreign minister and the ranking military officer discussed matters of common interest.

COLUMNIST BLAMES CONTADORA IMPASSE ON U.S.

PA072013 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Jun 86 p 4

["This Day" column by Demetrio Olaciregui: "The End of the Contadora Negotiations"]

[Text] When the Contadora meeting gets under way this afternoon, 40 months of diplomatic comings and goings through Central America and the world will have passed. Likewise, the negotiating process will have been exhausted. It has not produced major results because the U.S. effectively blocked the peace effort. The current view is that Contadora was unsuccessful in getting the consensus required to sign the peace document because it did not address the basic problem: U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua. However, to have put pressure on the Central American governments would have meant an untimely end to the peace effort long before any result could have been envisaged. Since May, when the revisions to the Contadora Document were completed and delivered to the Central American governments for their final proposals, tensions have increased. Moreover, an atmosphere of diplomatic confrontation has been created between the final proposals of Guatemala and Costa Rica -- backed by Honduras and El Salvador -- and Nicaragua's proposals. This situation of pitting four against one has worked effectively. There is no possibility, at least there is none in sight, that conflicting points of views will relent. So, 6 June -- the date the negotiations on the text of the Contadora document was to have been officially concluded and the signing of that legal international agreement was to have taken place -- has arrived. Still pending are some points in Chapter Three regarding commitments on matters of security. The other two chapters, regarding political and social and economic matters, have been negotiated and approved by consensus.

In the document's third chapter, the Central American countries, in accordance with international law, must reach a compromise regarding military maneuvers, foreign bases and advisers, arms trafficking, outlawing support for unconventional forces, terrorism, subversion, sabotage, and direct systems of communications. This last point also involves the verification and control commission in order to prevent incidents. During the last two Contadora meetings held in Panama, an effort has been made to establish a scale of values based on points allowed to each Central American country so as to achieve a military balance in the region. However, there are still conflicts on matters regarding the reduction of foreign advisers and foreign military maneuvers.

The Reagan administration has also been active during this time, both working behind the scene and playing a key role. First, this administration did not pay attention to Contadora. Later it openly hampered it. Washington has been the ever-present obstacle throughout the negotiations. If there is an agreement, Washington pressures to end it. If there is no agreement, it seeks a way for one of its Central Americn allies -- whose decisionmaking abilities are compromised -- to introduce a biased proposal. Before a new Contadora Group meeting, the U.S. envoys travel all over the region. Some military actions from Honduras or Costa Rica against Nicaragua have even taken place.

In this scheme of things, the current meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups foreign ministers with the Central American foreign ministers acquires a crucial importance. The peace group has reached the conclusion that either it imposes its mediation to find a formula of consensus and conclude with the signing of the document before the end of July, or the Central and Latin American countries will have to find a new way to prevent war in Centra America. If that happens, everything points toward the OAS. There the confrontation would have a continental nature to it. Washinton would be better able to impose a military solution to set an example using that old cowboy tale that new Cubas and Nicaraguas will be avoided that way.

COSTA RICA

CASTILLO CLARAMOUNT ON UPCOMING C.A. MEETING

PA101804 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Costa Rican Government officials have discussed political and economic topics with Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran vice president and foreign minister, who is visiting our country. They discussed the reactivation of the CACM and bilateral matters. They also analyzed the results of the Contadora Group and the Esquipulas meeting. The meeting was attended by First Vice President Jorge Manual Dengo, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, and the ministers of security and economy.

Castillo Claramount said that the other Central American foreign ministers, except for the Nicaraguan foreign minister, will meet within 15 days. He said this in reference to the Contadora document negotiations. He added that the meeting, which may be held in San Jose or Guatemala City, will be held after each foreign ministry analyzes the document.

Referring to the meeting of foreign ministers, the Salvadoran foreign minister said that Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras are not excluding Nicaragua. He explained that the country's radicalization process is the cause of its exclusion from a dialogue on democratization of the area. He noted that it is not a problem of these four nations, and added that an effort is being made to exert pressure on Nicaragua so that it switches its course toward democracy.

Castillo Claramount said that he backs the position assumed by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto at the Contadora meeting. Regarding this, Madrigal Nieto said that Contadora can no longer be a scenario of concessions for Nicaragua and that, on the contrary, it should become a forum of pressure to achieve democracy. He said that this was Madrigal Nieto's position, which Castillo described as correct and clear.

BRIEFS

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL -- Yesterday President Oscar Arias swore in Luis Fernando Solano Carrera, former dean of the University of Costa Rica's Law School, as the new attorney general. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 4 Jun 86 p 6A PA]

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS ON CONTRAS' PRESENCE IN HONDURAS

PA102157 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86

["The Contras and Human Rights in Honduras"]

[Text] In May the organization Washington Office on Latin America [preceding words in English] [WOLA] sent a young American attorney by the name of (Richard Hiller) to Honduras to do research on cases of human rights abuses committed by the Nicaraguan counterrevolution in Honduras.

Assisted by Honduran human rights activists and leaders, (Hiller) visited various parts of the country and amply documented cases of kidnappings, murders, thefts, tortures, illegal arrests, and other crimes that the counterrevolutionaries have committed against Honduran citizens and Nicaraguans who live in Honduras.

(Hiller) presented his initial findings before the directors of the WOLA, concluding that the contras have been operating out of Honduras since 1981, although the Honduran Government has never officially acknowledged their presence in the country. However, most of Honduras' southern border with Nicaragua is occupied and controlled by the contras, while their high command works out of the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa. (Hiller) confirmed that war materiel and supplies are unloaded at the Honduran military airports and openly transported by convoys to the contra bases in southern Honduras. All of this takes place while the government staunchly defends the lie that there are no contras in Honduras.

Although there is a national debate in the United States centered on the financial aid for the contras -- whose bases are in Honduras and Costa Rica, as everybody well knows -- the Honduran government does not acknowledge their presence and much less the violations of the human rights by the contras. The contras topic is taboo for the Honduran government. The discussion of this topic is forbidden. The Honduran National Congress has never discussed the contras' presence in their country. A motion presented by Deputies Diogenes Cruz of the ruling Liberal-Party and Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga of the Christian Democratic Party asking the Honduran Armed Forces to investigate the contras' presence was dismissed without discussion on Tuesday.

This official policy of silence of the Honduran government has had and continues to have disastrous results for the victims of the human rights violations perpetrated by the contras. Only a few nongovernmental organizations currently investigate the human rights violations perpetrated by the contras, such as the Honduran Human Rights Defense Committee, CODEH; the Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras, Cofadeh; the human Rights Commission of the Lawyers' Bar; and, to a lesser extent, the Catholic Church. No official agency, be it civilian or military, that receives complaints about outrages against the human rights of Honduran civilians acts speedily or effectively to investigate or correct the outrages.

The contras feel free to violate human rights with impunity in areas under their control at the Nicaraguan border. Although in theory the law quarantees broad protection for Honduran, in practice the legal procedures do not provide effective and sufficient resources for this. Sworn statements and other fully reliable information gathered by the Human Rights Commission and Mr (Hiller) give evidence of the Honduran Government's tolerance for and complicity with the outrages committed by a mercenary army against their own people.

GUATEMALA

QUINONEZ VIEWS CONTADORA, C.A. PARLIAMENT

PA101715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0153 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala city, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said today that the new Contadora proposal "is moving the Central American countries apart in some aspects instead of bringing them closer together."

"This means that there is neither a short-term nor a long-term date for the signing of the peace and cooperation document that the Contadora and Support Groups have proposed to the Central American countries. However, the discussions will continue because much progress has been made," he said. The foreign ministers of Central America, the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia), and the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) met last weekend in Panama after having been called to a meeting at the last-minute on Thursday.

The Guatemalan foreign minister said that "Contadora presented a new treaty draft, with some minor changes to its section on principles." "Also, in the subject of security, which includes disarmament and verification, a new "eclectic" recommendation was made, "seeking to present the various countries' positions, and including an annex on the definition of terms," the foreign minister said. [quotation marks as received]

Quinonez Amezquita believes that an important aspect of the meeting is that "Contadora acknowledges that it is necessary to continue its role of mediator," and in its latest proposal it "integrated the different positions of the countries." The foreign minister said that up until the present "I have not studied the situation in depth, but from what I have read and analyzed from the Contadora Document, which all the foreign ministers have, I believe that the countries are moving apart instead of closer together."

Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezquita said: "For example, the Central American countries, with the exception of Nicaragua, have insisted on the importance of all substantive aspects as well as those of verification being resolved before the Contadora Document is signed." He said that the new draft presented by Contadora leaves certain aspects "to be discussed after the document is signed, but I believe that this is where the problem lies."

In noting that the new Contadora proposal "introduces some differences but also achieves some things," the Guatemalan foreign minister said that all the countries have insisted that "everything must be negotiated before the document is signed." He added that "with regard to the problem of the tables for verification, Contadora has expressed its desire to have them accepted, and for a regulating table to exist using a system based on the number of weapons. This, however, can also be discussed later on."

Quinonez Amezquita said: "I believe that in this aspect we again have the problem of the importance which armaments verification must assume prior to the signing of the document." But in this regard, "Contadora has not said it has given the last word. That is why it has presented us with a draft so that all the countries can make their own analyses and present their points of view."

He said that "the Guatemalan Government is convinced that the only solution for peace at this time is Contadora and that the Central American parliament (that will soon be formed) could be a collaborator or an effective ally in the search for peace." He said that the Central American parliament "will not be a replacement, because it is important for Contadora to continue working with our support." However, when saying that "there is no date set for a new meeting or for the signing of the peace document," the Guatemalan foreign minister admitted that "more time is needed to reach a consensus, and we will have to make more studies and proposals."

10 KILLED, WOUNDED IN POLITICAL VIOLENCE

PA102223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2153 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE) - The National Police today reported that political violence resulted in 10 victims, including dead and wounded, during the past 24 hours. The victims include Rudy Gallardo Mazariegos, chief of security of the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise, Guatel, who was gunned down by several men who were in a vehicle in Guatemala City yesterday. According to the police, Mazariegos, who held the rank of Army lieutenant, but who had been discharged from the Army, was hit by 20 15 cal bullets. A bank employee, Maritza Coronado Paredes, 27, was also killed during the attack.

It has also been reported that Rosa Yolanda Lopez de Colindres, 24, was murdered yesterday by several men who broke into her home in the village of Santa Ines Petapa, Villa Canales jurisdiction, in the south of Guatemala City. The police said that the victim was accompanied by her husband, Otto Rene Colindres, 30, an adviser to the Villa Canales fire department, who was seriously wounded. According to the source, the woman was shot several times, but the cause for the attack has not been determined so far. The police report that the political violence that has been lashing Guatemala for several years has caused about 50 casualties during the past 8 days.

NICARAGUA

CONTRAS RELEASE KIDNAPPED FRG HOSTAGES

Presidency's Announcement

PA110436 Managua International Service in Spanish 0414 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Listeners around the world: On 10 June at 1835, 0035 GMT, the eight FRG citizens, four men and four women, were released by the counterrevolutionaries who kidnapped them 23 days ago. Fifteen peasants were also released with the German volunteers. The volunteers were released in the Nicaraguan Atlantic sector, near a place known as Presillitas. The following is a statement by Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, Presidency information and press director, on the release of the German citizens:

[Begin recording] Good evening, Nicaraguan people. On behalf of the Nicaraguan Government, I wish to officially report that today at 1835 the eight German citizens were released in a place known as Presillitas 15 km from Rama. The eight Germans were kidnapped 23 days ago by mercenary forces of the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan. Four German men and four German women were released. Also released were 15 peasants who were kidnapped by these mercenary forces of the counterrevolution directed and supported by President Ronald Reagan's U.S. Administration.

We repeat, today at 1835 the eight German citizens -- four men and four women -- and 15 Nicaraguan peasants were released near Presillitas. This is the official report we have for the heroic people of Nicaragua and the international community. [end recording]

Defense Ministry Comments

PA110447 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0429 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government today said that the release of the eight FRG citizens who were in the hands of the contras for the past 25 days "was without any conditions." FDN combatants released the eight European volunteer workers 15 minutes after the end of the fifth and last deadline set by the Sandinists to the rebels.

The Defense Ministry reported tonight that the Army captured the group of "mercenaries," who had kidnapped the Germans some hours prior to their "being forced to release" the FRG volunteers workers. [sentence as received] According to the Defense Ministry, the contras tried to cross the highway to El Rama in the Presillitas sector to reconnoiter the route of escape that "the group of mercenaries currently is forced to follow." The official source said that the rebels "were forced" to release the eight volunteers workers "unconditionally" because of the "constant pressure" by the Sandinist troops and because of the "worldwide condemnation."

The military authorities, who are currently guarding the freed Germans, will turn them over in the next few hours to the FRG commission headed by Social Democrat politician Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, according to the source. The exact place where the former hostages will be turned over to the Bonn government envoys has not been disclosed.

AMITY GROUP NOTES AID FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

FL102243 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1756 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Jun (ASIN-NOTIMEX) -- During the 7 years of the revolution, Nicaragua has strengthened its friendship and solidarity with countries of the socialist community through bilateral relations of economic and moral support.

The Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries [ANAPS], which promotes friendly exchanges with solidarity committees and counterpart organizations in the last 5 years, has promoted the creation of friendship houses in the 10 countries which compose the socialist community. In 1985 the greatest donation Nicaragua received was from Cuba, and it amounted to $96.5 million. It received $17.2 million from the Soviet Union, $16.6 million from the CSSR, $14.6 million from Bulgaria, $10 million from the GDR, and $8.4 million from Poland and Hungary, according to ANAPS' reports. In January 1985 Cuba cancelled the $73.8-million debt Nicaragua had incurred for the construction of the Victoria de Julio modern agro-industrial sugar complex.

BARRICADA CRITICIZES BISHOP VEGA'S COMMENTS

PA100408 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Onofre Guevara article: "Vega Takes Off His Mask"]

[Excerpts] The charge that Nicaragua has "a totalitarian Marxist-Leninist regime" is more in line with U.S. political propaganda than with a Christian perception of reality. Likewise, the political interests of a clergyman -- like Bishop Pablo Vega -- will always be closer to the U.S. propaganda than the life experience of Christians in Nicaragua.

This means that when Pablo Vega dipped into the murky waters of imperialist propaganda, as he is currently doing in the United States -- under the auspices of CIA instrumentalities -- he jumped out of the religious framework and into the counterrevolutionary political arena. He said nothing new or suprising but explicitly revealed a genuine political position devoid of any hypocritical religious disguise. This unmasking relieves us of the obligation to present evidence to demonstrate an overt or covert manipulation of religion because his was plainly political attitude. Vega divested hiself of his religious investiture with his endorsement of the following:

1. The Reagan crusade to get the $100 million to continue the war against Nicaragua with a legal "blessing" from Congress.

2. The political-ideological propaganda campaign aimed at justifying the aggression and its official financing.

3. The counterrevolutionary aactions through manipulation of Christian symbols in order to give credibility to the propaganda arguments of imperialism.

4. The "religious" substitution of an internal partisan opposition in crisis in order to give the armed aggression a semblance of social support.

5. The justification of the U.S. policy before world public opinion in order to lessen the international raction against the aggression, mainly in Europe, whose socioeconomic affinity with the United States presumably makes it more vulnerable to the arguments of the pro-U.S. propaganda.

6. The provocation of conflicts between the Catholic people and the revolutionary state and between the revolutionary state and the Vatican.

Within this incomplete but basic political scheme, Vega's message has an objective. It is aimed more at foreign countries than at Nicaragua.

It has not been said before, nor will it be said now, that Vega is joining the machinery of the monster in order to help it. The only thing he did explicitly was to distort the nature of the Soviet cooperation in order to make the people forget the damage caused to our economy by the United States' "imperialistic" attitude. Vega has distorted the value of the Soviet solidarity and assistance by attributing other ends to it and overlooking that:

1. The Soviet presence "of an economic type" has dampened the serious and damaging effects of the Yankee sabotage of our ports and oil storage facilities as well as the effects of the Yankee trade embargo by buying from us and selling us items that we need for our country's life. It has offered us wheat in view of the Yankee embargo on sales of foodstuffs. The examples are many.

2. The Soviet presence "of a military type" has prevented Reagan's mercenaries (who are now Vega's godsons) from destroying the revolutionary process by giving us the weapons we need to defend our country and the revolution's schievements.

Pablo Vega, bishop by profession and counterrevolutionary by vocation, has added his name to the list of stateless priests -- which is quite exelusive, as a matter of fact -- headed by the Vigils, Reyes, Gonzalezes, and Pallaises....

2 CONSERVATIVE FACTIONS AGREE TO MERGER

PA092017 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The antigovernment faction of the Democratic Conservative Party led by Enrique Sotelo Borgen has merged with the Conservative Party faction headed by Mario Rapppaccioli. The move was made public in a document issued to mark the first step toward the consolidation of the alliance, which will be effective within 30 days, on 8 July. The leaders of the two Conservative factions agreed to the merger after a 2-hour meeting, at the end of which they signed a document that states that they decided to unite to struggle for democracy in Nicaragua. The statement bids all of the other existing Conservative factions to join this merger so as to unify all of the country's conservative groups under the traditional Conservative banner.

FREIGHTER RUNS AGROUND RETURNING FROM DPRK

PA102218 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1226 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The operation to salvage the freighter Monimbo, the most valuable component of the Nicaraguan merchant marine, was completed at 0340 today.

The Nicaraguan freighter, which was on its return journey from North Korea with 2,653 tons of cargo in its hold, ran aground off the coast of San Juan del Sur after gales between 40 and 50 miles per hour -- which occasionally picked up to speeds of up to 60 miles per hour -- and 5-meter-high waves made the 28-member crew lose control of the ship's main and emergency helms.

At this time the vessel is anchored in the San Juan del Sur bay while agents for the British Lloyd of London's insurance firm determine whether or not to unload it. The Monimbo is scheduled to enter the Balboa, Panama, drydocks on 22 June for 3 days of repairs. The Monimbo is insured for $6 million.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY -- Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Gioconda Belli has been appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to Uruguay. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jun 86 PA]

BISHOPS TO DELIVER DOCUMENT TO POPE IN ROME

PA081905 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[By Juan Jose Aznarez]

[Excerpt] Havana, 7 Jun (EFE) -- The president of the Episcopal Conference of Cuba will travel to Rome on Sunday to deliver to the pope a document reporting on a new process initiated by the Cuban Catholic Church. Camaguey Bishop Msgr Adolfo Rodriguez will be traveling to the Vatican via Madrid. He will be accompanied by Msgr Pedro Meunice, archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, ecclesiastic sources have told EFE.

The document to be received by John Paul II is the result of a length process of mediation by the Cuban Catholics, a process that ended in February with the holding of the "National Cuban Ecclesiastical Meeting." That was the most important Catholic meeting in Cuba since the triumph of the revolution by Fidel Castro in 1959. It coincided with an easing of church-state tension and with conciliatory statements from both sides. It is to be expected that the Cuban prelates will discuss with the pope the possiblity of a visit to the Caribbean island, as well as the state of preparations for such an event.

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, secretary of the Episcopal Conference, has told EFE that the objective of the trip to Rome is to "present the document and, of course, to establish the usual contacts with Rome." Cespedes noted: "There is nothing new to report regarding the [pope's] trip. In principle the outlook is positive, but there is no new element to report." Both the Holy See and the revolutionary government of Cuba have spoken in favor of the trip. So far the conditions under which the trip would take place have not been specified.

The document that the Cuban bishops are taking to Rome includes portions discussing the past, present, and future of the church, as well as a characterization of Cuban society.

'IMPERIALIST DOMINATION' OF PUERTO RICO FAILS

PA061637 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Perhaps there is no better example of the failure of the imperialist domination strategy than the political absurdity the island of Puerto Rico has represented since the end of the last century. The economic predominance of U.S. transnationals, the implantation of Yankee culture, and the imposition of leaders who yield to Washington demonstrate -- in addition to an almost infinite number of forms of involvement -- what atrocious imperialist domination can mean to a people.

This statement is far from being gratuitous condemnation. It is more than enough to point out that the difficult situation in which the Puerto Rican masses live has resulted in the immigration of 2 million people to the United States, or rather to the Latin American ghettos that exist within the most powerful of all capitalist countries. They have gone there fleeing the asphyxiating situation that prevails on the Caribbean island.

By the end of 1985 Puerto Rican authorities were forced to admit that the island's public and private debt was the highest in the world; it rose to approximately $30 billion in a population of only 3 million. Added to this is the lack of initiative within the colonial government to resolve the people's problems and the use of Puerto Rican territory as a U.S. military bastion from which aggressions against Latin American countries have emerged and can still emerge. The Pentagon has several military bases on that Caribbean nation and even stores nuclear weapons there against the people's will.

More than 60 percent of the female population and an equal percentage of Puerto Rican youths are unemployed. Many of them live off meager government subsidies, which are aimed only at preventing the social explosions that could result from the crisis. It is not necessary to be a genius to conclude that the model of paradise presented by Yankee propaganda -- which boasts of having eliminated poverty and hunger in Puerto Rico and presents the island as a showcase of democracy -- has been a total failure and has demonstrated that colonial domination is the source of all ills that are affecting (Ramon Emeterio de Santes') and (Albizu Campo's) fatherland.

If during the past decade Puerto Rico's labor force increased by more than 582,000 people and of these only 141,000 found jobs, the future is even grimmer, because the decrease in jobs in the agricultural and construction fields, among others, will considerably increase the number of people unemployed, according to experts. Scientists, economists, and businessmen a few months ago reported that within the next 10 years the Puerto Rican economy will be stagnant and that due to the absence of appropriate measures social deterioration and lowered standards of living will increase during that period.

The wealthy classes in Puerto Rico are trying to find a solution that will at least ease this difficult situation. As good supporters of their Yankee boss, government and banking personalities recently presented a document in which, among other antipopular proposals, they included eliminating the minimum wage, reducing the few benefits the workers receive, and, of course, giving even greater freedom for foreign investments (to be understood as U.S. investments), as well as making the economy increasingly private. This means that the powerful sectors in Puerto Rico not only want to reduce the crisis at the people's expense, but they are using the same brutal recipe the U.S transnationals have used on the island for almost a century.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR

FL101634 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The Cuban and CSSR Foreign Ministries have signed in Havana a cooperation agreement in which they commit themselves to strengthening friendship and relations between their respective countries, working for socialism and world peace, struggling against imperialism, and strengthening bilateral relations in each of those areas.

OECS, FRG IMPLEMENT NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT

FL071856 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 7 CANA -- West Germany and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) have started to implement a natural resources management project for the seven-country subregional grouping, the German Embassy here said.

The project aims at assisting OECS member states to increase their capacity to manage more effectively the key resources of land water, an embassy statement said. The project has three major components:

The collection of data and execution of baseline studies on natural resources, including such areas as land capability, water resource development, and environmental management;

To provide a review of existing institutional and legislative machinery for the management of natural resources and to make proposals where appropriate for the improvement of this machinery;

To provide institutional strengthening for planning agencies in the OECS through the holding of seminars, workshops, and training courses.

Additionally, the project will provide limited funds for community level projects in the OECS region aimed at the management of natural resources. The project is financed by the German Government in the framework of its regional development assistance to the eastern Caribbean states. A German expert based at the Central Secretariat of the OECS in St Lucia has already started his work as a project manager.

The Organisation of American States (OAS) is also expected to provide technical assistance for specific aspects of the work programme, the embassy said. The project will last for 30 months in the first instance.

DOMINICA

DFP SAYS BARROW PROVOKING REGIONAL DISCORD

FL101656 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In Dominica, the ruling Dominica Freedom Party [DFP] has rejected statements by the newly-elected prime minister of Barbados, Earl Barrow, who had told reporters last week that Dominican leader Eugenia Charles was not suited to what he called the politics of this age and day. But in a statement from Roseau yesterday, the ruling DFP characterized such remarks as unprovoked and irresponsible. It also accused Mr Barrow of seeking to sow what is described as seeds of discord in the region.

GRENADA

OAS CHARTER AMENDMENT PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL102146 Bridgetown CANA in English 2137 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, May 10, CANA -- Grenada today signed the protocol of amendment to the charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), leaving only three countries, including St Vincent and Grenadines, still to do so.

Signing on behalf of his government was Ambassador Albert O. Xavier, who described the amendment, which broadens the scope of the office of secretary general and of membership, as the first step in the revitalization of the organization. Grenada became the 28th signatory country to the protocol amendment, which was originally signed last December during the 14th special session of the OAS General Assembly.

Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares, who received the signature of Grenada, said the new instrument approved in Cartagena de Indias is intended to accomplish the goals of our organization: peace, security, democracy and integral development. In signing this protocol, the government of Grenada joins in the joint effort to achieve a renewed OAS, he concluded.

Three countries, Panama, St Vincent and the Grenadines and the United States, are still to sign the protocol, the first major amendment to the OAS charter since 1967.

HAITI

REPORTAGE OF GENERAL STRIKE OF 10 JUNE

Strike Delay Asked

FL101202 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In Haiti, a former Duvalier minister and critic Monday urged Haitians to ignore calls for a general strike set for today. It was announced last week to press demands for the ouster of two government officials, Hubert de Ronceray, a former labor and social services minister and UNESCO official, who was arrested for criticizing President Jean-Claude Duvalier's government, appealed for calm and said the strike should be postponed.

De Ronceray's appeal follows a statement by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy announcing a timetable for general elections in November of 12987. Namphy's announcement Saturday night was made following 1 week of demonstrations that claimed two lives but the president refused to dismiss the two officials critics want removed.

Haitians have periodically demonstrated following Duvalier's departure to press demands for elections and other political reforms. The latest protest has been in demand for removal of Finance Minister Leslie Delatour and Interior Minister Carl Williams Regala, a kmember of the three-man junta installed in Haiti after Duvalier left.

Some Violence Reported

FL101600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1551 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 10, CANA-REUTER -- Shops and schools in Haiti's capital of Port-au-Prince were closed today in response to an opposition call for a general strike to press demands for dismissal of two key government officials. But the strike, seen as an important test of popular backing for Haiti's budding opposition parties, appeared far from complete. Collective taxis and buses continued running, the telephone exchange was working, and the international airport reported normal operations. By mid-morning police had no word of major incidents but fresh violence was reported from the provincial city of Gonaives.

Local radio stations said four voodoo priests were killed yesterday near Conaives, the latest in a wave of violence aimed against adherents of Haiti's traditional folk religion. A REUTER photographer who was on the scene shortly after the killings quoted local residents of the village of Carrefour Alexi as saying the priest had been killed in a hunt for werewolves. The charred body of one of the men was lying by the roadwide, watched by dozens of people who had witnessed him being hacked to death.

Today's strike coincided with the funeral of Julie Depestre, a 21-year-old student who was shot dead by soldiers in anti-government riots here last Thursday, the day President Henri Namphy declared that Haiti was close to civil war and on the brink of anarchy.

Troops and police stayed out of sight as hundreds of people gathered for a funeral mass for the student, one of three people reported killed in demonstrations last week.

The protests were aimed at forcing Namphy into dismissing Finance Minister Leslie Delatour and Colonel Williams Regala, one of the three members of the civilian-military government council running the country. But in a weekend speech, Namphy implied he had no intention of bowing to popular pressure for the removal of the two men, targets of accusations that they had collaborated with the leadership of the Duvalier family, ousted last February 7.

Economic Activity Paralyzed

PA102038 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Jun (AFP) -- After a call for a general strike issued by numerous Haitian labor unions and political parties, a large part of the economic and commercial activity in Haiti was paralyzed today. The labor unions and political parties are demanding the resignation of the interior and economy ministers. No important event had occurred up to noon today, and Army patrols were limited to cautious surveillance.

Some 60 to 70 percent of the workers joined in the strike in Port-au-Prince's industrial zones, according to management sources, which attribute the absenteeism from work more to a lack of collective transport service than to workers' poolitical conviction.

Most of the large supermarkets closed their doors and several businesses, which had opened in the morning, closed at noon for fear of possible reprisals, they said.

There were numerous strikers both in the northwest and the south, while activities were almost normal in the north.

JAMAICA

LARGE AGRICULTURAL LOSSES REPORTED FROM RAIN

FL101914 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 20, CANA -- Agricultural losses from recent flood rains are at least J124 million dollars (one J dollar: 18 U.S. cents) according to government's preliminary figures.

Agriculture Minister Dr Percival Broderick said this figure did not include damage to farm roads and land settlement projects and experts had not yet competed their survey of crop loss. However, the preliminary figures showed that some 17,600 acres of mainly domestic food crops, valued at J116 million dollars, had been destroyed. Loss to livestock and fish has so far been put at J7 million dollars. Experts here expect the figure to go significantly higher, especially when detailed reporting losses to export crops, such as sugar, bananas, and winter vegetables become available.

The cost of damage to infrastructure from the near two weeks of rains, is expected to run into hundreds of millions of dollars. Several roads and bridges were washed away or badly damaged by landslides and rushing water as several rivers breached their banks. Many homes were also lost.

Meanwhile, the death toll from the tragedy continued to rise. It has now been put at 45 with the recovery of more bodies from the Rio Minho river, in the southern parish of Clarendon, which took the brunt of the flooding. Officials say the death toll could eventually reach 60.

Up to 40,000 people across Jamaica were affected by the floods and many thousands had to be put up in shelters, disaster relief officials said. Most had already begun to return home.

Sugar Harvest Halted

FL061503 Bridgetown CANA in English 1446 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 6, CANA -- Flood rains here for nearly a fortnight have halted Jamaica's 1985-86 sugar harvest, causing concern to industry officials about whether the production target of at least 200,000 long tons can still be met. About 169,000 tons of sugar has already been produced, industry spokesmen said.

Such weather has very damaging effects, said Frank Downie, head of the sugar industry authority. The unusual amount of rain at this time is not good for the harvesting programme. Industry officials at some estates say it would take at least five days of normal sunshine to get the crop properly back on stream. Last year's sugar production was 207,000 long tons, the best in five years.

Jamaica, whose sugar production has fallen dramatically over the past two decades, is hoping to reach an annual output of 225,000 tons, just enough to satisfy its European Community (EEC) export quota and meet local consumption. The government has decided to forget about the rest of the international market. Much of the sugar lands are being put into winter vegetables and cane for ethanol. The last time Jamaica reached near its current annual target figure was in 1980 when 240,000 tons of sugar was produced.

BRIEFS

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR -- Desire to promote and improve trade between Jamaica and China was expressed by the new Chinese ambassador, Mr Wu Jiagan, during a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, the Rt Hon Hugh L. Shearer, on whom he called last week. In presenting copies of his credentials to the minister, the ambassador emphasised the priority that his country's policy gives toi supporting the cause of international peace. He also spoke of Mr Shearer's visit to China last year which had impressed the leaders of his country and would help to raise the level of bilateral relations. [Excerpt] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 29 May 86, p 2 FL]